

look forward to working with the committee to make sure this happens in a timely fashion.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), a distinguished member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, although I think this should be a totally open rule, as has been the tradition for dealing with this bill each year, I do think that the House should understand that the bill that is being brought to the House today is not controversial in the sense that it was agreed to unanimously within the committee. I would add to the remarks of my friend from Florida that this is, once again, a truly non-partisan and bipartisan effort. It is appropriate that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence should operate that way, both as the committee that provides oversight for intelligence activities and a committee that is, as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN) points out, a consumer of intelligence product.

No doubt there will be a great deal of controversy to follow, a great deal of political discussion to follow in coming weeks and months about the intelligence that led up to the fighting and into the fighting in Iraq. In fact, I think this will be very good for the committee because it is an excellent case study of what intelligence should be, what intelligence should not be, how it can be used, and how it can be misused. I applaud the decision of the chairman and the ranking member to investigate the disturbing matter thoroughly, and I have no doubt that we will be able to investigate it thoroughly.

□ 1630

I applaud their decision to allow Members of the House to read the large volume of material that the Director of Central Intelligence has provided to the Congress. And our committee intends to issue a written report on its findings as promptly as possible.

We have only begun to examine in detail the testimony, the statements, the published intelligence relating to Iraq's weapons programs and terrorist associations. It is early in our investigation, too early in the military's search within Iraq itself to come to any definitive conclusions or explanations of our failure so far to substantiate the prewar claims and expectations of what we would find there. But I have no doubt that the House will be satisfied with the thorough and critical look that the committee will take in this issue.

There is no question that there is a lot of ambiguous information to search through. There is no doubt that there have been some exaggerated claims at least, and lives and deaths have hung on these things. We must take a thorough look at it. We will and I think the

Members of the House will be satisfied with that look.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just wanted to add one bit of remark with regard to some of the comment we have just heard which I thought was very helpful. We understand very clearly and the Intelligence Community understands very clearly that finding the weapons of mass destruction or what happened to them or whether there was faulty intelligence is a critical issue and that is indeed ongoing. As the gentleman from New Jersey just said, we are early in the game and we have literally thousands of pages for our staff and Members to work through.

There is one thing that has not been said very clearly yet that does need to be said. I think we all share the desire to make as much of this known as possible to the public. We want the public to understand how good intelligence is and how good it is not. Frankly, I want to do everything I can to make the American people aware as well as people overseas who might be watching what we have to say here, whether they are our friends or our enemies, that our intelligence is indeed formidable and when in fact we find a place where there is a gap in it, it will be repaired and fixed and that gap will no longer be there. I think that will be a comfort to everybody. That process is partially what this bill is about. But we are doing this as regard to the debate with the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq at a time when we desire transparency but we understand that transparency might include some people who are our enemies in the Iraq area where there is still a very dangerous and difficult operational climate as we are tragically reminded every day.

I would ask that we understand that this is not just a question of going back and reviewing material at our leisure trying to come to some Solomon decision about whether it was good or bad or where we can fix it. This is matching information that we had which was the best we had at the time as far as we know with what we are beginning to find as we are able to talk to people who are captured in Iraq and other areas who are terrorists or are associated with them, document exploitation, those types of things and match that up. This process is a process that the committee has taken on. We are not just doing the prewar analysis. We are doing the what is going on now and where is it going on a daily basis.

I hope Members can be assured, we will be in a continuous position to assess, both give a score card to the community and perhaps to come back to our colleagues here and say there are some other areas where we need to invest in the Intelligence Community be-

cause a small investment will yield a greater national security return before we are through. That is an ongoing process and charge of this committee and one we take seriously.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2417 and on the rule that was just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 295 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2417.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE) to assume the chair temporarily.

□ 1635

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2417) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with Mr. OSE (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS).

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am very pleased to bring the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 to the floor today. As always, this authorization is the culmination of both an intensive review of the intelligence budget request and the rigorous oversight of the Intelligence Community that the committee conducts on

an ongoing basis. And I mean ongoing basis. That involves Members and staff here in Washington and elsewhere around the globe.

In putting together this legislation and schedule of authorizations, the committee must first answer the question, what is the state of America's Intelligence Community? Overall there have been some significant improvements since the low point we hit in the last decade, and I am pleased about that. I applaud the President for making needed investments in intelligence capabilities and his appreciation for intelligence as a vital element of the national security of our Nation.

I am pleased to say that our intelligence authorization comes very close to the number that the President has asked for. In dollar terms, we have basically come in at exactly the level of the President's request. Within that framework and building on the progress made to date, the committee has been able to accomplish quite a bit. Among other things, the bill before us provides full support for the Intelligence Community's efforts in the war on terrorism, job one. It postures the United States for the future with a unified overhead imagery intelligence architecture.

I just can put it this way. We have been well served by technology for a number of years. Technology gets old, just like the rest of us, and gets fragile. We need to be in a position to keep a robust architecture of the best technology available and this bill goes a long way to doing that.

This bill also makes needed investments in analysis and analytic tools. Anybody who has followed the progress of the 9/11 joint review done with our colleagues in the Senate and our committees have come to the conclusion that a big part of the problem lies in the coordination and making the whole analytical piece work better. We have focused rather extensively on that this year. It is not a new subject for us.

We also address counterintelligence concerns stemming from such celebrated cases tragically as the Hansen case and the Montes espionage cases. These cases did do us damage and there are others that can as well. Counterintelligence becomes even more important because we understand counterintelligence may stop people from doing damaging things to Americans here at home.

In addition, the bill continues the committee's push for improved and aggressive human intelligence tools and capabilities. Human intelligence, spying, espionage, getting enemies' plans and intentions is the core business of intelligence.

On the homeland front, homeland security is very much part of our mission in the sense that we must authorize the establishment of some connection between our foreign intelligence and our domestic authorities who are dealing with the problems on the homeland. So we authorize the establishment of a

pilot program to enable State and local authorities to gather terrorist threat related information and push it upward to the Federal level.

The Intelligence Community must be forward leaning on this. As we have discovered consistently through our oversight and through the joint inquiry into the events of September 11, the United States does not have the luxury to be complacent about its national security requirements. Risk aversion, inattention to detail, lack of investment in capabilities, these are not options that the American people are willing to accept and certainly the committee is not willing to accept.

Mr. Chairman, I am also pleased that H.R. 2417 continues the nonpartisan tradition of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of reaching consensus. This is entirely appropriate because partisanship has no place in a debate over America's security. None at all. This measure was reported out of the committee by a unanimous vote of 16-0. And I daresay, we did not start with a piece of paper that we all agreed on. We got to 16-0 by dealing with some things that we did not necessarily all agree on but we did it in a responsible and, I would say, adult way, understanding that the flag we work for is the flag of this country, not the flag for any other agenda.

I urge the House to support H.R. 2417. I will look forward to making comments on individual amendments as they come along.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume and rise in support of H.R. 2417.

First, I want to thank the chairman of our committee for the way he runs the committee. His approach is constructive, collaborative and cooperative and shows a real willingness to work with every member of the committee. I have had the privilege of serving on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for 6 years. Chairman GOSS has gracefully and competently chaired the committee since 1997 and my predecessors as ranking member during my service include the late and great Julian Dixon and our able leader the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI). The membership of our committee is truly talented, diverse and hardworking, and deeply committed to fulfilling its oversight duties and responsibilities to the House. By the way, Mr. Chairman, so is our staff. Committee members and staff worked closely together to craft a bill that provides new and better capabilities to fight the war on terrorism as well as address a range of global challenges. As we have just heard from our chairman, it is a good bill and it received the unanimous vote of our committee.

An excellent summary of the public portions of our bill has been presented by the chairman, so I will not repeat it. The committee made thorough but sen-

sible decisions to focus resources on the highest priority intelligence collections programs and placed limitations on certain new programs until they are defined in more detail. The bill also supports the strategic vision of the committee for strengthening the Intelligence Community. It provides additional support for all-source analysis and encourages virtual reorganization for better information sharing and collaboration across the agencies.

Mr. Chairman, whatever the details of this intelligence authorization bill, we all know that it was developed at a time of heightened concern about the nature and quality of the intelligence that led to the decision to go to war in Iraq. I know that there are questions on both sides of the aisle about this intelligence, questions which our committee is already asking. While an independent commission or other mechanism might be needed at some later date, the members of our committee have now initiated an investigation and I would like to spend a few minutes discussing our effort.

As our colleagues know, I voted to authorize the use of military force against Iraq because I believed the intelligence case was compelling. The Intelligence Community judged that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction and the danger, in the President's words, was grave and gathering. The aftermath of the war has revealed just how brutal Saddam Hussein's regime was. The discovery of mass graves in Iraq and the gut-wrenching grief of families victimized by the regime speak for themselves.

To date, however, coalition forces have only uncovered two suspected Iraqi mobile biological warfare agent production plants. Coalition forces have yet to uncover chemical or biological weapons or further evidence of Iraqi links to terrorism. Where are Iraq's chemical and biological weapons? Why can't our forces find them? For our committee, these questions have loomed over the preparation of this authorization bill. It has been anything but business as usual.

On May 22, Chairman GOSS and I sent a letter to the Director of Central Intelligence, George Tenet, expressing the committee's interest in learning in detail how the intelligence picture regarding Iraq's WMD and ties to terrorism was developed. The chairman and I have also met twice with the Director on this subject. In response to our request, the Intelligence Community has provided 19 volumes of information on Iraq's WMD programs and ties to terrorism. On June 12, the chairman and I announced the bipartisan and unanimous commitment of our committee to a serious, focused, comprehensive review of the quality and objectivity of prewar intelligence. We announced that we would hold hearings, closed and open—open means public—to question senior administration and intelligence officials about the prewar intelligence on Iraq's WMD and its links to terrorism.

□ 1645

I think it is very important that the committee hold public hearings, and I have the gentleman from Florida's (Chairman GOSS) personal commitment that we will. I hope our first hearing will occur in July. Our committee also decided to produce a written, unclassified report as promptly as possible, and in addition we agreed to give all House Members access to the materials provided by the intelligence community in response to the committee's request, under appropriate security conditions and House rules.

Last week our committee held two hearings in connection with our investigation, one examining the October, 2002, National Intelligence Estimate on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs and the other on the current search for Iraq's weapons. While we are still at an early stage in this investigation, I want to comment on what we have reviewed so far.

First, past possession of WMD. We know that Iraq had chemical and biological weapons in the past. In the 1980s the Iraqi military used chemical weapons against Iran and the Kurds. In the 1990s Iraq admitted to U.N. weapons inspectors that it had produced over 8,400 liters of anthrax and 3.9 tons of the chemical warfare agent VX. Drawing on both direct and circumstantial evidence collected over many years, the intelligence community also concluded that Iraq had people, planning documents, and equipment to support WMD production.

Number two, hiding WMD. The agents that comprise weapons of mass destruction are exceedingly easy to hide, a point neither the administration nor the intelligence community made adequately clear before the war in Iraq. Five hundred metric tons of bulk chemical agents would fill a backyard swimming pool. Biological agents can be hidden in small vials in private residences. But it is not so easy to hide delivery vehicles like unmanned aerial drones, missiles, or munitions. That none of these other harder-to-hide items has been found is cause for real concern.

Number three, overstating the case. When discussing Iraq's WMD, administration officials rarely included the caveats and qualifiers attached to the intelligence community's judgments. Secretary of State Powell, for example, told the U.N. Security Council that "we know that Saddam Hussein is determined to keep his weapons of mass destruction . . ." On the eve of war, President Bush said, "Intelligence gathered by this and other governments leaves no doubt that the Iraq regime continues to possess and conceal some of the most lethal weapons ever devised." And on a March 30 Sunday news show, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld said that he knew where the WMD were located. Bogus information on Iraq's alleged nuclear connection to Niger was even included in the President's State of the Union Address. For

many Americans, the administration's certainty gave the impression that there was even stronger intelligence about Iraq's possession of and intention to use WMD.

Number four, circumstantial evidence. The committee is now investigating whether the intelligence case on Iraq's WMD was based on circumstantial evidence rather than hard facts and whether the intelligence community made clear to the policymakers and Congress that most of its analytic judgments were based on things like aerial photographs and Iraqi defector interviews, not hard facts. This is an issue that we have to explore.

And, finally, number five, weak ties to al Qaeda. Iraq did have ties to terrorist groups, but the investigation suggests that the intelligence linking al Qaeda to Iraq, a prominent theme in the administration's statements prior to the war, contradictory contrary to what was claimed by the administration. Much remains to be investigated in this area.

Mr. Chairman, the highest priority of our committee, and I think of our Nation, remains finding and dismantling Iraq's WMD. It is counterintuitive to think that Iraq destroyed its weapons and did not report this to the United Nations. It is conceivable that Saddam destroyed them on the eve of or even after the start of the war once he recognized the futility of using them and the political advantage of keeping the United States from finding them; but the more likely scenario is that he buried or dispersed his weapons of mass destruction and that some may now be in the hands of terrorist groups outside of Iraq or counterinsurgents in Iraq who continue to harm and kill U.S. and British troops.

But even if Iraq's chemical and biological weapons are found tomorrow, and I hope they are, these issues warrant scrutiny by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. It is already clear that there were flaws in U.S. intelligence. Iraq's WMD was not located where the intelligence community thought it might be. Chemical weapons were not used in the war despite the intelligence community's judgment that their use was likely. I urge this administration not to contemplate military action, especially preemptive action, in Iran, North Korea or Syria until these issues are cleared up. Certainly this Member would not support such action until these matters are cleared up.

As the committee moves forward with its investigation, we need also be mindful of the burden the intelligence agencies are carrying, not only in Iraq but also in the war on terrorism in other areas of the world. Our Nation is best served by an effective intelligence community, not one hobbled by risk aversion and finger-pointing. The committee's review must be based on facts, which I and others intend to follow unflinchingly wherever they may lead.

Our Nation needs a robust intelligence budget, which this authorization bill supports. At the same time, the committee's immediate priority is to resolve the questions regarding Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and ties to terrorist groups. If the answers dictate changes in the future intelligence budgets or policy, I am committed to bringing those recommendations forward. Meanwhile, this authorization bill deserves our strong support.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that we are going to have a lot of Member participation in the general debate today.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), the chairman of the Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counterintelligence Subcommittee.

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the intelligence authorization bill, and I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) for yielding me this time.

This bill addresses vital intelligence needs, and may I say there is no greater need nor more important need, in my view, than the need for more and better human intelligence, also known as HUMINT. For America's intelligence community, fighting terrorism, as the chairman has said, is job one and rightly so. In order to learn the plans and intentions of America's terrorist enemies, which we must do to defend against another terrorist attack, we must improve the quality and quantity of intelligence from human sources. Technology certainly can help, but it has limited application. For instance, the overhead collection systems of the Cold War era continue to be a wonderful resource. However, they are not much good for tracking individual terrorists, and they certainly cannot get inside the heads of those individuals who are plotting to kill Americans. For that we must have HUMINT. HUMINT is the force multiplier.

As good as the information is that the National Security Agency collects, it is that much more powerful when HUMINT officers down on the ground locate individuals who can tell them just what those electronic signals mean while talking to them in their native language. This authorization bill recognizes this fact, and I am very proud of the significant bipartisan support given to our HUMINT capabilities by the community.

As I have said previously, throughout much of the 1990s there was a debate about whether America really needed to spend so much money on defense; and as for intelligence, some people even said there was no longer any need for the CIA. Mr. Chairman, that debate is long over. The task before us now is to continue to provide the necessary

resources for HUMINT programs so that our policymakers can have a better, more detailed understanding of what the intelligence analysis means.

Unfortunately, the HUMINT programs of the CIA, America's premier HUMINT agency, were nearly starved to death during the mid-1990s; and with the help from the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Congress, and now a supportive administration, those programs are being resuscitated and brought back to new life. But despite this renewed commitment, the CIA still has to surge to cover the world's hot spots. This needs to change, and this bill helps us get there.

The men and women of the CIA wherever they are found are doing a wonderful job; but they need encouragement, they need support from Congress, and they need the support of the American people. Our committee has again this year, under the leadership of the chairman and with the support of the ranking member, made the commitment to provide the resources to properly support these fine people to add to their numbers, to improve their foreign language skills, and to get them overseas where they are needed and needed badly. The support for the effort of these people must be sustained and a vote on H.R. 2417 is a perfect expression of that support. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), a very valuable member of our committee.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman, ranking member, for yielding me this time.

I want to thank the chairman for his leadership, along with our ranking member, in presenting a bill that I think addresses many of the concerns that many Members of Congress have expressed to a number of us on the committee.

H.R. 2417 expresses, among other things, the committee's deep and longstanding concern about the lack of progress made by the intelligence community in diversifying its workforce, especially in the senior ranks and the core mission areas. In fiscal year 2002, the intelligence community had a smaller proportion of women and minorities than the Federal Government workforce and the civilian workforce at large. Women and minorities continue to be especially underrepresented in senior grades GS-13 through 15 and in Senior Intelligence and Executive Services positions.

This bill requires that the Director of Central Intelligence submit a report outlining the current diversity action plan including short- and long-term goals. This report should also include the DCI's plan for implementing diversity initiatives across the intelligence community and plans for measuring the progress made by the individual agencies in the intelligence community. The bill limits the use of a por-

tion of the money authorized to be appropriated to the Community Management Account until such time as the Director of Central Intelligence reports to this committee on his plan for implementing an effective and a meaningful diversity plan.

Diversity in the workforce is a corporate imperative. It is critical to defeating global threats and simply makes good business sense. Therefore, the committee will look to the Director of Central Intelligence and each intelligence community agency director to ensure that more is done to diversify the intelligence workforce. The DCI and agency heads are also urged to take diversity into account when selecting officers to fill the many senior management vacancies in the agencies across the intelligence community. It makes good business sense. Therefore, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2417.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), who is the chairman of the Terrorism and Homeland Security Subcommittee who has done an extraordinary job on a very difficult subject.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2417, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004.

□ 1700

I want to pay my respects and admiration to both the chairman and the ranking member who I think are extraordinary public servants and do a great job for our committee.

As chair of the HPSCI's Subcommittee on Terrorism and Homeland Security, I am continuously impressed by the men and women of the Intelligence Community. Over the past year, we have witnessed significant success in the war on terrorism, to include the capture of a number of significant terrorist operatives around the world. The men and women of the Intelligence Community have worked tirelessly to deter, disrupt, and destroy terrorist capabilities wherever they threaten our interests, and they have performed remarkably in support of our successful military action in Iraq. Their ability to carry out their mission is due, at least in part, to the support provided by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Under the leadership of the gentleman from Florida (Chairman GOSS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), this House has consistently supported providing more resources and better tools to the Intelligence Community. This support has only now begun to reverse the underinvestment suffered by the Intelligence Community in the last decade.

As we continue to face threats to U.S. interests at home and abroad, we must remain vigilant. We must ensure that the Intelligence Community has the personnel, the skill, the languages, and the resources necessary to work against such threats. The Intelligence

Community must be prepared to confront the asymmetrical threat to the future.

Mr. Chairman, to this end, H.R. 2417 provides authorization funding for the counterterrorism activities of the Intelligence Community. It provides money and other resources to deepen all-source analytical capabilities. This is most important when confronting the terrorist target. It is through our analytical efforts that all the dots that get collected ultimately get connected.

This bill also provides funding for the Terrorist Threat Integration Center proposed by the President of the United States in his State of the Union address. The TTIC is a primary example of how well the Intelligence Community is marshalling its resources, encouraging efficiencies, and disseminating timely intelligence across government in defense of the American homeland.

The President deserves a great deal of credit for his vision. The Intelligence Community deserves credit for putting that vision into action.

H.R. 2417 also authorizes additional funding to specifically improve the sharing of terrorist threat-related information across all levels of government, Federal, State and local, and it is through the aggressive collection, analysis, and dissemination of threat information that the agencies and organizations of the Federal, State, and local governments, as well as the private sector, can best protect the homeland, prosecute the war on terrorism, and work together to keep America safe.

The counterterrorism elements of the Intelligence Community are at the forefront of this effort, and this bill is an investment in that effort, and I urge support of H.R. 2417.

I want to say a word about two other issues. Some of us have been briefed on the House floor by Secretary Rumsfeld. He stood in the well of this House and briefed many Members. On one occasion, when asked the question, how do we know when we have won the war, he said three things: regime change, which we have accomplished; a new regime, which is now being put in place; and finding the weapons of mass destruction. I have great faith that with two of those goals accomplished, the third goal will be accomplished. I have great faith, after a number of briefings from folks in the Intelligence Community, that the weapons of mass destruction will be found. And I think all Members should have that kind of reassurance from the Select Committee on Intelligence, based on reports that we have received, based on information we have been given by the Secretary of Defense that that will take place.

If I could say one other thing. I want to say this, Mr. Chairman: I think our committee probably has stepped over the bounds a little bit by saying to every Member of the House they can have all of this information. I think sharing this information is going to

turn out to be a mistake. This is the greatest talking body in the whole world. People love to talk. Very few listen. And I am afraid that when 435 Members have access to the information we do, a select committee, an important committee, I am afraid of what is going to happen, particularly after what the New York Times had to say about a very important meeting that we had in the Select Committee on Intelligence, which is now out in the public. Nobody knows how it got out there, but I guarantee my colleagues, if we give 435 access, we got big problems.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman, I have great faith that the WMD will be found too, and in the seriousness and responsibility of the Members of the House.

Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL), who is ranking member of the Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counterintelligence.

(Mr. BOSWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) for his hard work. He is truly a leader, and he treats us with fairness, and he has the best interests of our Nation in his heart, as well as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN). I appreciate that very much.

I would associate myself with some of the remarks that the previous speaker just made concerning having some faith. We are two-thirds of the way there, and I think we have reason to believe we will get there.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2417. As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counterintelligence, working with the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), who I appreciate very much his hard work and efforts, we have observed firsthand the dedication and the professionalism of the men and women on the frontline collecting intelligence around the globe. Through their sacrifices and their heroic efforts, they have helped make our Nation more secure and have contributed greatly to our military success in Iraq and Afghanistan. I am pleased that this bill provides the tools essential to intelligence collectors to meet operational goals; in particular, those related to military operations, combating terrorism, and countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

My colleagues will also appreciate that in H.R. 2417, it also requires the Director of Central Intelligence to report back to the committee on lessons learned from the war in Iraq. Careful analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of our technical systems and processes will allow both the executive branch and Congress to make better resource allocation decisions in the future.

H.R. 2417 also stresses the need for improved strategic and all-source intelligence analysis, both key to U.S. policymaker understanding of the capabilities and the intentions of rogue nations and individuals posing threats to U.S. interests. The bill further authorizes additional billets for analysts, as we all know we have to have people to do jobs, and additional funds for information technology upgrades to help analysts more efficiently do their job.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill. I trust my colleagues will support it.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), who is a new and valued member of our committee, and we welcome him.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I too rise in strong support of H.R. 2417, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004. It is a good bill with bipartisan support and, hopefully, it will be adopted, and I feel sure it will.

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on our Nation, the Select Committee on Intelligence has noted the urgent need for better information-sharing between and among our various Intelligence Community's agencies, and Federal, State, and even local law enforcement are enjoying better shared intelligence. Since joining the committee earlier this year, I have observed the chairman, ranking member, and committee members, how they have advocated the implementation of new policies and technologies which are designed to facilitate the timely sharing of important information among our intelligence agencies and our local law enforcement.

Technical shortfalls in communications and collaboration systems, however, have undermined efforts to fully share information across the Intelligence Community. This bill makes an effort to correct those issues. These technical limitations can be overcome with proper management and capital investments. This bill provides significant funding to assist the Intelligence Community's leadership in developing and sharing useful information, management tools, capabilities, and operating systems throughout the Intelligence Community.

As important as technological solutions to information-sharing are the needs for updated policies to direct the flow of information. The community's leadership has not been sufficiently clear about its information-sharing policies with its various component agencies. As a result, information becomes irrelevant due to outdated directives or conflicting opinions about what information can or cannot be shared, and with whom. One of the key lessons learned by the committee's 9/11 inquiry last year was that a failure to communicate sensitive data on an urgent basis among intelligence law enforcement agencies can cost our Nation dearly.

The committee has taken steps to improve this situation with this impor-

tant bill. It is a good piece of legislation, a strong piece of legislation. I encourage its passage and support it fully.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON), a valued member of our committee.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Today I rise in support of H.R. 2417, the Intelligence Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2004. I want to commend the gentleman from Florida (Chairman GOSS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), our ranking member, for their leadership and the professional, bipartisan manner in which they conduct the business of the Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 2417 includes authorizations for the CIA, as well as Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Programs within the Departments of Defense, Justice, State, Treasury, Energy and the FBI. The bill addresses critical threats to our national security, but it also calls attention to particular areas of concern. Among those concerns is the connection between drug trafficking and terrorist activities.

The committee is concerned about the level of personnel and funding resources dedicated to combat transnational crimes such as drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and money laundering. As seen in both Colombia and Afghanistan, the activities of terrorist organizations are closely linked to the drug trade. These illicit activities feed upon and sustain each other. To defeat terrorist organizations, the Intelligence Community must understand the transnational organized crime that supports them. Therefore, the committee calls upon the administration to reinvigorate the strategy in this area.

In addition, the bill extends the authority granted last year to allow foreign intelligence funds dedicated for Colombia to be used in a unified campaign against drug trafficking and activities by groups designated as terrorist organizations.

Finally, the bill establishes an Assistant Secretary of Intelligence and Enforcement within the Department of Treasury to enhance the identification and targeting of illicit financial transactions. This office will also seek to improve the coordination and dissemination of intelligence products concerning drug trafficking, international crime, and terrorist activities.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the distinguished vice chairman of the committee.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding me

this time. I rise in strong support of the legislation.

This Member would like to commend the exemplary bipartisan efforts of the chairman and the distinguished ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN). Often when people in Washington talk about the need for bipartisanship, what they really mean is that the other side should agree with them. In the case of the Committee on Intelligence, however, there has been true bipartisanship and genuine cooperation towards the goal of serving the Nation's interest. Although this bipartisanship is a tradition on the Committee on Intelligence, it is commendably reinforced by the leadership style and the efforts of the gentleman from Florida (Chairman GOSS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN).

Under the chairman's leadership, and in this bill, the legislative branch will be moving rapidly to address a number of long-standing concerns in our collection and analysis of intelligence. This Member would mention just a few.

First, it should be recognized that in the aftermath of the terrorist attack of September 11, President Bush declared war on terrorist financing. There is, however, no single office in the Federal government that is responsible for ensuring that all elements of law enforcement and intelligence share terrorist information in a timely fashion. As a result, our counterterrorist financing efforts to date have not been as effective as they could be. The committee concluded that the Department of the Treasury needs to be more effective in implementing its counterterrorist financing mission from an intelligence sharing perspective. By elevating the intelligence function within the Treasury Department, this bill ensures that the coordination and information sharing between the Treasury and the rest of the Intelligence Community can be more effective.

This Member recognizes that the assistance and the cooperation of the chairman of the Committee on Financial Services, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), will be required to achieve this important policy change. The Select Committee on Intelligence will continue to work with him and his committee, on which this Member also serves, to ensure that we get this correct.

Mr. Chairman, secondly, it should be noted that Americans have become painfully aware of the threats to the homeland and the risk that terrorist cells and their support networks may be operating in the United States. Several suspected cells already have been cracked. Indeed, an individual has just been convicted last week of conducting surveillance operations for possible al Qaeda attacks. The presence of this new and very real threat has compelled the FBI to transform the way it conducts investigations.

□ 1715

No longer does the FBI solely pursue investigations in order to build criminal cases. Now they are also actively at work to disrupt and destroy terrorist cells before they launch attacks. This is nothing less than revolutionary in the way that the FBI does its business. It is a very necessary transformation that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is following closely through careful oversight. We in the legislative branch are attempting to ensure that the information flow between the FBI and the intelligence community is done effectively, but also within the confines of the law.

The committee intends to continue aggressive oversight. I want to assure our colleagues of this evolving relationship between this intelligence and law enforcement.

Third, and finally, this Member would remind his colleagues of the enormity of the challenge now faced by the intelligence community. The war on terrorism has required an unprecedented commitment requiring timely, actionable intelligence on a truly global scale.

In addition, our intelligence services are devoting significant resources to the effort to Iraq, not only to identify and to apprehend the remaining elements of Saddam Hussein's regime but also to locate Saddam's weapons of mass destruction. More on that subject later.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CRAMER), the distinguished ranking member of our subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence, TNT, who became a grandfather for the second time yesterday.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my new granddaughter, Patricia Lanier, I would say it is my pleasure today to speak about a very important piece of legislation that our colleagues in this House will pass judgment on.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2417, the fiscal year 2004 intelligence authorization act. I am a fairly new member of this House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. It is a unique opportunity for Members of the House to serve on this select committee.

I came on to the committee at the time that the joint 9-11 hearings were taking place. And as I look around the room today and I observe my colleagues that participated in those joint sessions with the Senate, I want my other colleagues that are not on this committee to know how impressed I was with the leadership of this committee and our participation with the Senate as well.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank the staff who have been most kind and generous on both sides of the aisle to participate with us as we have gone through these very tough issues.

This is a good bill. It is a complicated bill. It is hard for some Members to un-

derstand. For example, traditionally, the executive branch, the Congress, the industry, we focus on expanding the capability of sensors. Sensors are used to take pictures, to intercept communications or to measure some special signature whether they are from satellites, whether they are from aircraft, or whether they are from ships. But the government has underinvested in abilities to task the collection systems properly and to exploit and disseminate the collection data once received.

For a number of years this subcommittee that I am on on this committee has worked to improve and rectify that imbalance. This year's bill accomplishes that and expands the concept as well. In years past, the committee has stressed the need for more investment and better management at the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the National Security Agency to improve processing, exploitation and dissemination capabilities for imagery and signals intelligence. The committee sustained these initiatives in the current bill.

We also lay a foundation for applying information technology to solve problems revealed by the congressional investigation into the September 11 tragedy as well.

This is an important bill. I urge its support. I also want to point out that the missile in space intelligence command in my district is adequately covered by funding under this important piece of legislation.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Science.

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the intelligence authorization bill, and I want to start by commending the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), for their leadership, their bipartisanship and their commitment. We are all in this together. And while I am at it, I want to compliment the most professional staff that I have seen of any committees in the Congress in my years in this institution.

As a member of the committee, I know well the threats facing our country. They are many. They are varied and they are serious. The job of intelligence is challenging and never ending. All of us, not just in the Congress but across the country, have become painfully aware that while many countries of the world are working with us to promote peace and stability, there are those who are committed to undermining our efforts. The Nation has been exposed to this ugly reality. The memory of September 11 will forevermore be seared on our souls.

Our collective awareness has increased as has our understanding of the

absolute need for a very capable intelligence community. This bill accelerates investment in enhanced capabilities and people to move the intelligence community from being postured from the threats of the past to being positioned to address the increasingly asymmetric threats facing us in the future.

It will not happen overnight, but the changes needed must and will come about at a rapid pace. Rebuilding the infrastructure and retooling for the future is under way even as we debate this issue. Every area of intelligence operations needs support and attention. But I want to focus on what I believe is the most critical need we face, and that is in the area of human intelligence.

Mr. Chairman, the sad fact is that we, of necessity, need to reverse course from the years of decline in investments in the people that make up our cadre of human intelligence officials. This does not mean we should not continue to invest in important technical systems, but we must not become solely dependent on them. Satellites in the heavens and all the sophisticated and complex technologies here on Earth must be complemented by our eyes and ears around the globe. There must be a proper balance between people and machines.

We are proud of our intelligence professionals because of the outstanding work they perform day in and day out, so often putting their lives at risk. What they do and how they do it is not easy. And they have earned our gratitude for their dedication and professionalism.

One of the basic tools that these professionals need in order to do their job is the ability to speak foreign languages. Quite frankly, and this is sad to say, this is a deficient area. I am not at all happy, and I will confess it up front, about the response we have received from the intelligence community leadership on this issue, despite our continuing efforts to improve language skills. We set a clear priority to ensure that we have people with native language capabilities regardless of where we might find ourselves. Yet year after year we have provided an increase in the amount of funds requested for language training, and year after year something happens that is not our intent.

The response to our concerns has been unsatisfactory. Year after year the intelligence community finds ways to avoid implementing these initiatives which are essential to its success.

Mr. Chairman, this year we insist that the community leadership resolve to fix the language inadequacy. No more finessing, no more fudging. Just do it or else.

Our country's intelligence community is still recovering from years of decline. There are fundamental shortcomings that must be addressed, and we will fail in this challenge if we do not adequately restore the resources to a sufficient level to get the job done.

While this budget represents a significant increase over the past years, we support it with the full knowledge and understanding there is a great deal more work to be done. Language being only one of the issues, but this is an issue that we have to pay attention to. It does not do us any good to have some sophisticated satellite costing a jillion dollars up in the heavens taking pictures of Afghanistan, if in the caves there are all these people bent on doing us harm and there is nobody in there who can understand them, communicate with them, or provide us with necessary intelligence. And that is what we intend to correct, and I am proud to say the committee stands strong behind this commitment and we will follow through on it.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds. The 15 seconds is to tell the prior speaker, our wonderful colleague, that I totally agree with him. As the representative from the district in America that probably makes most of our intelligence satellites and has fabulous technology, that is great; but we need more investment in human intelligence. And he is right.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), a classmate and good friend, one of the rookies on our committee, but already the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Policy, and National Security.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I thank our distinguished ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), and the chairman of our committee for their joint leadership and the standards that they set for us every day.

I respect and have high regard for the men and women of the intelligence community, and I really consider it a high privilege to have been appointed to serve on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the House. As a new member, I have valued meeting and learning from the many talented and patriotic individuals in our intelligence community; and I believe it is important for the foreign policy and the national security of the United States that our intelligence community be given the tools and the support they need and that their efforts be focused on important priorities. That is why we are on the floor today in support of this authorization act for fiscal year 2004.

I do have some concerns today that I would like to voice. I serve as the ranking member of the Subcommittee of the Intelligence Policy and National Security, as the ranking member just said. The role of the subcommittee is to examine how intelligence supports national security policy, ensuring that intelligence is focused on the right priorities and is as reliable as it can be and that it is used appropriately by senior policymakers in furthering U.S. foreign policy. Issues such as potentially politicized intelligence, potential

exaggeration of intelligence and imprecise characterizations of intelligence are of significant concern to me in my role on this committee. So I am very concerned about the role intelligence played in the foreign policy debates about going to war in Iraq.

The answers must await a thorough accounting, and we cannot predetermine what those outcomes are. But I am concerned that the administration and the American people and the Members of this House relied too heavily on their interpretation of the threat facing this country, a threat that was described as imminent, as grave and growing without sufficient transparency into the intelligence picture underpinning the argument for war.

I think we are learning that a foreign policy based on preemption puts far too much pressure on the intelligence community to deliver certainty when it simply cannot. So the intelligence community must be given all that they need to protect our magnificent Nation.

Every administration deserves the best intelligence that they possibly can get. But we must assure the credibility of this for the American people and for the world community.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this authorization act. It is important for our country and the protection of our people.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), the distinguished gentleman who is a very valued member of our committees and has helped us on a number of fronts.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to first thank not only the chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), but he ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN).

Our committee is a bipartisan committee. The defense committee that I sit on is also, with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) and people like that; and it is really a pleasure to work on.

□ 1730

When there is a pressure put on the ranking member to force political gain on weapons of mass destruction, it is a sign of true leadership and bipartisanship to not do that and to work with the chairman to come about and perform a bill like this, and we should all be proud of that, the Members, and I want to personally thank the gentlewoman from California.

The weapons of mass destruction, we cannot say too much about them, but the chairman and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN) also made something in order that has not been done before, and that is for every single Member to be able to look at the information. I am convinced that if anyone on this floor looks at that information, they only have one conclusion. There are weapons of mass destruction still there. If we take a vial



this big, the size of an eye dropper and have two seeds in it and in 2 days a person can whip up a batch to kill every man, woman and child in New York City and then try and find that with deceit, a system that was designed to hide it on deceit or destroy it if people get close, and the one thing I can say is we were told there would be absolutely no way possible for Hans Blix and the U.N. to find such things, especially with Saddam Hussein still there trying to hide it. So that was a bogus issue.

I would also tell them that the committee does not just deal with terrorism, the war on drugs, local crime and the one thing that I could say before we ever did a pre-9/11 look was that we did not fund the folks enough. We need to change some laws.

The Phoenix report, we knew there were terrorists in Arizona, but our intelligence agencies were afraid to act because they would be sued because it would be racial profiling, and these guys put out papers supporting Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda, and we could not touch them under the first amendment and that is wrong. There is the same type of people there in Arizona today. One guy was so stupid he went to navigator school. He failed that. Do my colleagues know what he is in today? Airport security, and we cannot touch him.

So I think we need to go further and change some of our laws to protect American citizens, and I know there is a fine line in protecting rights and the other, but by golly, I know where I stand and I know where the committee stands, and I am proud of them.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments. We are all proud to serve on this committee. It is now my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), the rookie on the committee and a rookie in Congress, but he is no rookie to these issues.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I too want to acknowledge the leadership of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), the chairman, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), the ranking member. I have been in local politics for 18 years, and we have tremendous leadership on this committee, and I think all members of this committee put the Nation first.

I rise in support of H.R. 2417. The bill reflects the committee's support for the Intelligence Community and the men and women who serve in the intelligence agencies. Often unrecognized, these individuals have made great sacrifices to secure our homeland and to support the war in Iraq, the global war on terrorism and other important national priorities. I am proud to represent many of the men and women who work for the National Security Agency, NSA, in Fort Meade, Maryland, my Second Congressional District.

This bill addresses concerns for the health and well-being of NSA employ-

ees by providing additional funds to ensure a cleaner, healthier and better maintained workforce. It provides tort liability protection to NSA security officers so that they have legal protections similar to those provided other law enforcement officers.

The bill gives NSA the authority to provide living quarters to the bright and talented students participating in NASA's summer and cooperative educational programs.

It also encourages NASA to continue its acquisition reform initiatives and bring its processes in line with standard commercial and government practices. It increases funds available for the recapitalization and modernization of NASA's technical systems which will allow the Nation's Signals Intelligence Systems to keep pace with changing technology.

H.R. 2417 emphasizes the need for the Federal Government to improve information sharing with State and local governments. As the Baltimore County Executive, I was the county executive during 9/11, this is very important, and where appropriate, private companies.

To make this possible, the bill allows the Director of Central Intelligence to establish pilot projects to train State and local officials to increase the flow of information between them and Federal agencies. Advisory councils on privacy and civil liberties and State and local issues will help ensure the protection of individual rights, and the needs of State and local governments need to be properly addressed.

I am also pleased that this bill provides additional funding to the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center to enhance the analysis of health risks to our deployed forces.

Together, the enhancements provided for in H.R. 2417 will contribute to our Nation's efforts to prevent terrorism and to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction around the globe. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), also a valuable member of our committee.

(Mr. BURR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2417.

After terrorists struck on September 11, 2001, our government has been engaged in an aggressive prosecution of the global war on terrorism, a war that will be fought for years to come, I fear. Our efforts I have no doubt will be successful. To ensure success, however, we must prepare for the long road ahead of us. That is exactly what this bill does.

The men and women of Intelligence and Law Enforcement Communities have been instrumental in the numerous successes thus far. I thank them for their sacrifices, for their dedication. We are indebted to them for their tireless service.

In my view, the key to success in this war on terrorism is communication. We have to improve our communication across the Federal Government. We must improve and make seamless the flow of information within our Intelligence Community. It is essential to have good communication with our liaison partners, and better communication between Federal, State and local authorities and with the private sector must be ensured.

Without doubt, intelligence and law enforcement officers are our front line defenders in our daily battle against this evil. State and local authorities also stand at the forefront of this war. Success in safeguarding the homeland lies firmly in the ability to communicate effectively and share sensitive, timely and actionable information among Federal, State and local officials.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2417 is an important bill because it also specifically authorizes greater training and support to local and State authorities as it relates to preventing the possible use of weapons of mass destruction in the United States.

Additionally, H.R. 2417 authorizes funding to ensure greater participation of city, county and State law enforcement officials in joint terrorism task forces that are spread across this country.

Mr. Chairman, only with better communication and sharing necessary, relevant and actionable information with State and local authorities, can we best wage the best effort on the war on terrorism in our homeland.

I urge its passage.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, we have no further speakers except for me and I have some brief closing remarks. So I would yield if there are speakers over there and perhaps speak just before our chairman closes this debate.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to advise the Chair to advise the gentlewoman that we have no further speakers except myself to make a few household and closing remarks.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This debate has been friendly, collaborative, supportive, not just of each other but our staffs. It is clear that committee members are putting the country first in our service on the committee. I believe that our authorization bill is putting the country first in terms of the priorities it chooses, and I believe further, Mr. Chairman, that our investigation of the quality of intelligence supporting the war in Iraq is also putting the country first.

Our investigation has a long way to go but it is serious, collaborative, and bipartisan. We will do as much as possible in public, and we will report to the public on our findings.

Should we hit the wall and fail in our endeavor, then it may be time for a commission or an alternative committee or set of committees of Congress to take over. But meanwhile, I



want to commend the Members of this committee who serve with great distinction, and I urge the passage of this authorization bill, H.R. 2417.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time.

I would like to also announce that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), who is the chairman of our Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence, and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. EVERETT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) are other members of the committee who will probably join us later on and we are equally proud of them.

We obviously have an extraordinarily high level of group of members, as my colleagues have seen, on both sides of the aisle who take this business quite seriously, and we are very pleased about that.

I would like to include for the RECORD the administration policy and exchange of correspondence with the chairmen of the appropriate committees. That would be the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), and the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY  
H.R. 2417—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT  
FOR FY 2004

(This statement has been coordinated by OMB with the concerned agencies.)

The Administration appreciates the support of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the work and efforts of the Intelligence Community (IC), as well as the Committee's inclusion in its bill of a significant number of requested provisions. The Administration would support H.R. 2417 if the concerns outlined below are addressed.

The Administration has not had the opportunity to review the classified schedule of authorizations, and reserves comment on those authorizations. The Administration would strenuously object if certain high priority transformational development programs affecting the IC's future collection and research and development strategies, are not authorized as requested.

The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for our initiatives to improve our nation's intelligence capabilities, and believes that section 336, regarding improved information sharing among federal, State, and local government officials, addresses significant and important issues. However, the Administration has concerns with this and other sections of the bill (such as section 321) which seek to direct specific roles and responsibilities to be carried out by particular components of the Executive Branch. They could impinge on the President's constitutional authority to determine how Executive Branch agencies should be organized to carry out national defense and anti-terrorism activities.

Section 505, concerning the measurement and signatures intelligence (MASINT) research program, would provide the Defense Department the authority to review CIA and other intelligence agencies' MASINT pro-

grams. The Administration would oppose this expanded authority for DoD, as we believe the existing authorities and responsibilities are properly vested.

The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress on these and a number of other policy and technical concerns as H.R. 2417 moves through the legislative process.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 2003.

Hon. PORTER GOSS,

*Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOSS: In recognition of the desire to expedite floor consideration of H.R. 2417, the intelligence authorization bill for fiscal year 2004, the Committee on the Judiciary hereby waives consideration of the bill with the understanding that you will continue to work with me on sections within the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdiction and that for any of those sections on which we cannot reach a mutually agreeable resolution, you will remove them before enactment. I further understand that you will support the Committee on the Judiciary's request for conferees on these sections.

The sections in the bill as reported that contain matters within the Committee on the Judiciary's Rule X jurisdiction are:

104(e) (relating to funding for the Department of Justice's National Drug Intelligence Center);

321 (relating to procedures for using classified information);

332 (relating to the use of explosives by certain qualified aliens if they are in the United States to cooperate with the CIA or the United States military);

333 (relating to the naturalization of certain persons);

334 (relating to the types of financial institutions from which law enforcement can obtain financial records for criminal investigation purposes);

335 (relating to certain aspects of the mandatory source rules for Federal Prison Industries as they relate to procurements by the Central Intelligence Agency);

336 (relating to pilot projects to encourage the sharing of intelligence information between state and local officials and representatives of critical infrastructure industries on the one hand and federal officials on the other)

401 (relating to giving certain employees of the Central Intelligence Agency the protections of the Federal Tort Claims Act when they take certain actions to prevent crime)

504 (relating to giving certain employees of the National Security Agency the protections of the Federal Tort Claims Act when they take certain actions to prevent crime)

(These section numbers refer to the bill as reported.) Based on this understanding, I will not request a sequential referral based on their inclusion in the bill as reported.

The Committee on the Judiciary takes this action with the understanding that the Committee's jurisdiction over these provisions is in no way diminished or altered. I would appreciate your including this letter in your Committee's report on H.R. 2417 and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Sincerely,

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.,  
*Chairman.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, DC, June 16, 2003.

Hon. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN SENSENBRENNER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2417, the intelligence authorization bill for fiscal year 2004. As you noted, several provisions of the bill as reported fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. I will continue to work with you on these sections. For any of these sections on which we cannot reach a mutually agreeable resolution, I will remove them before enactment. Further I will support the Committee on the Judiciary's request for conferees on these sections.

The sections of the bill as reported that contain matters within the Committee on the Judiciary's Rule X jurisdiction are:

104(e) (relating to funding for the Department of Justice's National Drug Intelligence Center);

321 (relating to procedures for using classified information);

332 (relating to the use of explosives by certain qualified aliens if they are in the United States to cooperate with the CIA or the United States military);

333 (relating to the naturalization of certain persons);

334 (relating to the types of financial institutions from which law enforcement can obtain financial records for criminal investigation purposes);

335 (relating to certain aspects of the mandatory source rules for Federal Prison Industries as they relate to procurements by the Central Intelligence Agency);

336 (relating to pilot projects to encourage the sharing of intelligence information between state and local officials and representatives of critical infrastructure industries on the one hand and federal officials on the other);

401 (relating to giving certain employees of the Central Intelligence Agency the protections of the Federal Tort Claims Act when they take certain actions to prevent crime);

504 (relating to giving certain employees of the National Security Agency the protections of the Federal Tort Claims Act when they take certain actions to prevent crime).

(These section numbers refer to the bill as reported.) I appreciate your willingness to forgo consideration of the bill and not request a sequential referral based on this understanding.

I acknowledge that by agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, the Committee on the Judiciary does not waive its jurisdiction over the bill or any of the matters under your jurisdiction. I will include a copy of your letter and this response in our Committee's report on H.R. 2417 and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

PORTER J. GOSS,  
*Chairman.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 2003.

Hon. PORTER J. GOSS,  
*Chairman, Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOSS: On June 12, 2003, the Select Committee on Intelligence ordered reported H.R. 2417, The Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004. As you are

aware, the bill as reported contained several provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services pursuant to the Committee's jurisdiction under Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

As you know, we continue to have strong concerns about some of these provisions, particularly those relating to the creation of a Bureau of Enforcement and Intelligence within the Department of the Treasury. However, because of your commitment to support my position regarding all of these provisions as the bill moves through the process and the need to move this legislation expeditiously, I will waive consideration of the bill by the Financial Services Committee. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, the Financial Services Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 2417. In addition, the Committee on Financial Services reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within the Financial Services Committee's jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I ask your commitment to support any request by the Committee on Financial Services for conferees on H.R. 2417 or related legislation.

Finally, I request that you include a copy of this letter and your response in the Select Committee's report on the bill, and that they be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during the consideration of this legislation on the floor.

I appreciate your commitment to address my concerns as the process moves forward and willingness to work constructively toward common goals.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL G. OXLEY,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, DC, June 17, 2003.

Hon. MICHAEL G. OXLEY,  
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,  
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN OXLEY: On June 12, 2003, the Select Committee on Intelligence ordered reported H.R. 2417, the "Intelligence Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2004." The bill as reported contained several provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services, pursuant to the Committee's jurisdiction under Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

I am quite aware of, and sensitive to the specific concerns you raise about the inclusion of section 105 in H.R. 2417 concerning the establishment of a Bureau of Intelligence and Enforcement within the Department of the Treasury. Once again, I want to convey my personal commitment to work with you to resolve this issue to our common satisfaction and support your position in a conference with the Senate on the Intelligence Authorization bill.

I very much appreciate your willingness to waive consideration of H.R. 2417 by the Financial Services Committee. I acknowledge that, by agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, the Financial Services Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 2417. I further recognize that the Committee on Financial Services reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within the Financial Services Committee's jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I will support a request by the Committee on Financial Services for conferees on H.R. 2417 or related legislation.

Finally, I am pleased to accommodate your request to include a copy of your letter and my response in the Select Committee's report on the bill, and that they be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during the consideration of this legislation on the floor.

I appreciate your commitment to work together so as to achieve an appropriate and mutually satisfactory resolution of this important national security matter.

Sincerely,

PORTER J. GOSS,  
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 19, 2003.

Hon. PORTER J. GOSS,  
Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOSS: I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Armed Services in matters being considered in H.R. 2417, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004.

I recognize the importance of H.R. 2417 and the need for this legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while the committee is entitled to a jurisdictional claim on this legislation, I do not intend to request a sequential referral.

The Committee on Armed Services asks that you support our request to be conferees on the provisions over which we have jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference. Additionally, I request that you include this letter as part of your committee's report on H.R. 2417.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, DC, June 18, 2003.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,  
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HUNTER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2417, the intelligence authorization bill for fiscal year 2004. As you noted, elements of the bill as reported fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services. I will continue to work with you on these sections. I will support the Committee on Armed Services' request for conferees on these sections.

I appreciate your willingness to forgo consideration of the bill and not request a sequential referral based on this understanding.

I acknowledge that by agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, the Committee on Armed Services does not waive its jurisdiction over the bill or any of the matters under your jurisdiction. I will include a copy of your letter and this response in our Committee's report on H.R. 2417 and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

PORTER J. GOSS,  
Chairman.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank our staff. We have a perfect balance, I believe, between professional management staff and expertise on the various facets of the Intelligence Community which is what we need to do our job properly in terms of providing

oversight on the one hand, to make sure the Intelligence Community plays in bounds and to make sure they have the necessary wherewithal, the advocacy piece that is our other side, the other hat we wear.

I am very much convinced that intelligence is the best investment. We are involved globally. There is no question the United States of America is no secret any place around the world, and in order for us to do the best we can in terms of our security, we have to have good information. It is a good investment.

Nobody would pretend that we are fully sufficient in all that we have. We can always do better, and I think we will probably be talking about sufficiency and insufficiency as we go along in our review.

Nobody would say that we are inherent. There is no document I know that is written that is inherent with the possible exception of the Bible, and some would say the New York Times, but I think they forfeited their right to that recently, nor is there anyone infallible. We are all human beings. What I can say to the American people is that I am satisfied that the men and women of the Intelligence Community of our Nation, and there are thousands of them, are doing their best for our national security, and I think we need to be behind them, and supporting this bill would be a good way to do that.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2417, a bill to reauthorize appropriations for FY 2004 for the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government.

It has been my honor to serve this Nation with the Central Intelligence Agency for 10 years, five of which were spend as an operations officer in Southeast Asia. For over 30 years I served on active and reserve duty as a Military Intelligence Officer and have also had the unique privilege of serving as Staff Director for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence under Chairmen Barry Goldwater and Daniel Patrick Moynihan. All this service took place at a time when our Nation was seeking to win the Cold War.

The collapse of the Soviet Union changed our world for the better, but did not eliminate the need for accurate and timely intelligence. We now face a new uncertainty and risk. Rather than focusing on one or two superpowers, we have to defend against numerous lethal covert terrorist groups.

H.R. 2417 responds to these changing threats by boosting the role of human intelligence or HUMINT gathered from human sources around the world; increases our ability to analyze material from a broad spectrum of sources; increases our capability to conduct counter terrorism; and authorizes protections and benefits for our intelligence officers at home and abroad.

Mr. Chairman, it is incumbent on this body to improve the intelligence capabilities of the Nation, to better serve as the "eyes and ears" of America in a difficult and dangerous world. This bill responds to this urgent requirement, and I support it completely.

H.R. 2417—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT  
FOR FY 2004, UPDATED JUNE 24, 2003

# FLOOR SITUATION

The House is scheduled to consider H.R. 2417, pursuant to a rule, on Wednesday, June 25, 2003. On Tuesday, June 24, 2003, the Rules Committee granted, by voice vote, a modified open rule providing one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The rule provides that it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill, which shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill, and against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rule provides that no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the Rules Committee report accompanying the resolution, and all points of order against said amendments are waived. The rule provides that each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

## SUMMARY

H.R. 2417 authorizes appropriations for FY 2004 for (a) the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government, (b) the Community Management Account, and (c) the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System. The authorization level is classified. The funding levels and personnel ceilings for most programs are outlined in a classified annex to the committee report, which Members only may review in the offices of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in H-405 in the Capitol.

## HIGHLIGHTS

H.R. 2417 will:

- Provide full support for the Intelligence Community's efforts in the war on terrorism;
- Focus attention on the need to enhance Human Intelligence capabilities and tools;

- Authorize additional resources to improve analytical depth in all areas of intelligence, and increase our analytical capacity to process, exploit, and disseminate all of the intelligence that is collected;

- Posture the Intelligence Community to develop a framework for a unified overhead imagery architecture;

- Include provisions that are intended to improve the government's ability to identify any spies that might be working against the United States and to provide the government additional leverage as it moves to prosecute such traitors, such as Hanssen, Ames, and Montes;

- Establish a Bureau of Intelligence and Enforcement within the Department of the Treasury, to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Enforcement, that will enhance the government's ability to gather and process information about the financial support of terrorism and other illegal activity;

- Require the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) to report on lessons learned as a result of military operations in Iraq;

- Improve information sharing among Federal, State, and local government officials; including increased training for state and

local officials on how the intelligence community can support their counterterrorism efforts;

- Require the Intelligence Community's senior leadership to comprehensively examine (and report to Congress on) policy and technical issues related to digital information sharing, electronic collaboration, and "horizontal integration" across the Intelligence Community;

- Extend the authority for the use of funds designated for intelligence and intelligence-related purposes for assistance to the Government of Colombia for counter-drug activities to be used also to fund counterterrorism activities in Colombia for each of FYs 2004 through 2005;

- Provide limited immunity from tort liability to those Special Police Officers of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency;

- Authorize the personnel ceilings on September 30, 2004 for the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government and permit the Director of Central Intelligence to authorize personnel ceilings in Fiscal Year 2003 for any intelligence element up to two percent above the authorized levels, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and

- Authorize \$226.4 million for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund (CIARDS) in order to fully fund the accruing cost of retirement benefits for individuals in the Civil Service Retirement System, CIARDS, and other Federal retirement systems.

## BACKGROUND

Agencies' activities affected by the Intelligence Authorization Act of 2003, include fourteen agencies of the U.S. government, such as: Central Intelligence Agency; National Security Agency; Defense Intelligence Agency; National Imagery and Mapping Agency; National Reconnaissance Organization; FBI (Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence); DOE; Homeland Security; and U.S. Coast Guard.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 2417 was introduced by Chairman Goss on June 11, 2003. It was reported from the Select Intelligence Committee by a vote of 16-0 on June 12, 2003 (H. Rpt. 108-163).

## COST ESTIMATE

CBO estimates that the unclassified portions of this measure will cost \$320 million over the 2004-2008 period, assuming appropriation of the specified and estimated amounts. CBO also estimates the bill will affect direct spending and receipts by an insignificant amount.

H.R. 2417 contains intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), but CBO estimates that the costs of complying with these mandates will not exceed the thresholds established by that act (\$59 million for intergovernmental mandates and \$117 million for private-sector mandates in 2003, adjusted annually for inflation).

## AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER UNDER THE RULE (6 AMENDMENTS)

Rep. Cox will offer an amendment (#10) on Wednesday, June 25, 2003. The amendment strikes Section 336 (Improvement of Information Sharing Among Federal, State, and Local Government Officials) of the bill. Contact: 6-8417.

Rep. Farr will offer an amendment (#9) on Wednesday, June 25, 2003. The amendment seeks to improve the foreign language training of the intelligence community by providing: (1) training in the application of standardized foreign language skill assessment mechanisms; (2) development of curriculum for advanced proficiency intel-

ligence community foreign language speakers and interpreters; (3) non-degree training for translators and interpreters; (4) training intelligence community foreign language teachers in the use of technology geared for teaching advanced "critical languages;" (5) intensive on-site foreign language training. Contact: 5-2861.

Rep. Harman will offer an amendment (#2) on Wednesday, June 25, 2003. It amends section (g)(1) of Section 343 of the bill by requiring the Director of Central Intelligence to report on whether further consolidation or elimination of watch list databases in Federal departments and agencies would contribute to the efficacy and effectiveness of the Terrorist Identification Classification System in identifying known or suspected terrorists. If passed, it would also require the Director of Central Intelligence to report on steps required to consolidate or eliminate such watch lists. Contact: 5-8220.

Rep. Hastings (FL) will offer an amendment (#1) on Wednesday, June 25, 2003. The amendment directs the Director of Central Intelligence to establish a pilot project to improve recruitment of ethnic and cultural minorities and women to meet the diversity of skills, language, and expertise required by the current mission. Contact: 5-1313.

Rep. Kucinich will offer an amendment (#8) on Wednesday, June 25, 2003. The amendment directs the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency to conduct an audit of all telephone and electronic communications between the CIA and the Office of the Vice President that relate to weapons of mass destruction obtained or developed by Iraq preceding Operation Iraqi Freedom. Not later than one year after the date of enactment, the Inspector General shall submit a report to Congress on the audit conducted. Contact: 5-5871.

Rep. Lee will offer an amendment (#7) on Wednesday, June 25, 2003. The amendment requires the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study to determine the extent of intelligence sharing by the Department of Defense and intelligence community with United Nations inspectors searching for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq prior to Operation Iraqi Freedom. Contact: 5-2661.

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to commend the collaborative efforts of my colleagues who serve on the Permanent Select Committee in crafting the FY2004 Intelligence Authorization, H.R. 2417.

This measure encourages information sharing among agencies, which is critical to our Nation's ability to respond to threats to our homeland security.

There are still important intelligence questions unresolved from our war in Iraq—questions that will, and should, face greater scrutiny in the coming months. This Intelligence Authorization provides added resources that will be used in securing the answers to those questions and we should support it.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I want to commend the committee for giving us a bill that strengthens the Intelligence Community and provides new and better capabilities to fight the war on terrorism, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the debate is concluded.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr.

HEFLEY) having assumed the chair, Mr. ISAKSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2417) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will taken in the following order:

H. Con. Res. 49, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 199, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 294, by the yeas and nays.

The vote on H. Res. 277 will be taken tomorrow.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT ESCALATION OF ANTI-SEMITIC VIOLENCE WITHIN PARTICIPATING STATES OF OSCE IS OF PROFOUND CONCERN AND EFFORTS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO PREVENT FUTURE OCCURRENCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 49.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 49, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 315]  
YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Berry	Burgess
Ackerman	Biggart	Burns
Aderholt	Bilirakis	Burr
Akin	Bishop (GA)	Burton (IN)
Alexander	Bishop (NY)	Buyer
Allen	Bishop (UT)	Calvert
Andrews	Blackburn	Camp
Baca	Blumenauer	Cannon
Bachus	Blunt	Cantor
Baird	Boehlert	Capito
Baker	Boehner	Capps
Baldwin	Bonilla	Capuano
Ballance	Bonner	Cardin
Ballenger	Bono	Cardoza
Barrett (SC)	Boozman	Carson (IN)
Bartlett (MD)	Boswell	Carson (OK)
Barton (TX)	Boucher	Carter
Bass	Boyd	Case
Beauprez	Bradley (NH)	Castle
Becerra	Brady (PA)	Chabot
Bell	Brady (TX)	Chocola
Bereuter	Brown (OH)	Clay
Berkley	Brown (SC)	Clyburn
Berman	Brown, Corrine	Coble

Cole	Hoyer	Nadler
Collins	Hulshof	Napolitano
Cooper	Hyde	Neal (MA)
Costello	Inslee	Nethercutt
Cox	Isakson	Neugebauer
Cramer	Israel	Ney
Crane	Issa	Northup
Crenshaw	Istook	Nunes
Crowley	Jackson (IL)	Nussle
Culberson	Jackson-Lee	Oberstar
Cummings	(TX)	Obey
Cunningham	Janklow	Olver
Davis (AL)	Jefferson	Ortiz
Davis (CA)	Jenkins	Osborne
Davis (FL)	John	Ose
Davis (IL)	Johnson (CT)	Otter
Davis (TN)	Johnson (IL)	Owens
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, E. B.	Oxley
Davis, Tom	Johnson, Sam	Pallone
Deal (GA)	Jones (NC)	Pascarell
DeFazio	Jones (OH)	Pastor
DeGette	Kanjorski	Paul
Delahunt	Kaptur	Payne
DeLauro	Keller	Pearce
DeLay	Kelly	Pelosi
DeMint	Kennedy (MN)	Pence
Deutsch	Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kildee	Peterson (PA)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kilpatrick	Petri
Dicks	Kind	Pickering
Dingell	King (IA)	Pitts
Doggett	King (NY)	Platts
Dooley (CA)	Kingston	Pomeroy
Doolittle	Kirk	Porter
Doyle	Kleczka	Portman
Dreier	Kline	Price (NC)
Duncan	Knollenberg	Pryce (OH)
Dunn	Kucinich	Putnam
Edwards	LaHood	Quinn
Ehlers	Lampson	Radanovich
Emanuel	Langevin	Rahall
Emerson	Lantos	Ramstad
Engel	Larsen (WA)	Rangel
English	Larson (CT)	Regula
Eshoo	Latham	Rehberg
Etheridge	LaTourette	Reyes
Evans	Leach	Reynolds
Farr	Lee	Rodriguez
Fattah	Levin	Rogers (AL)
Feeney	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Ferguson	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Filner	Lewis (KY)	Rohrabacher
Foley	Linder	Ros-Lehtinen
Forbes	Lipinski	Ross
Ford	LoBiondo	Rothman
Frank (MA)	Lofgren	Roybal-Allard
Frelinghuysen	Lowe	Royce
Frost	Lucas (KY)	Ruppersberger
Gallegly	Lucas (OK)	Rush
Garrett (NJ)	Lynch	Ryan (OH)
Gerlach	Majette	Ryan (WI)
Gibbons	Maloney	Ryun (KS)
Gillmor	Manzullo	Sabo
Gingrey	Markay	Sanchez, Linda
Gonzalez	Marshall	T.
Goode	Matheson	Sanchez, Loretta
Goodlatte	Matsui	Sanders
Gordon	McCarthy (MO)	Sandlin
Goss	McCarthy (NY)	Schakowsky
Granger	McCollum	Schiff
Graves	McCotter	Schrock
Green (TX)	McCrery	Scott (GA)
Green (WI)	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Greenwood	McGovern	Sensenbrenner
Grijalva	McHugh	Serrano
Gutierrez	McInnis	Sessions
Gutknecht	McIntyre	Shaw
Hall	McKeon	Shays
Harman	McNulty	Sherman
Harris	Meek (FL)	Sherwood
Hart	Meeks (NY)	Shimkus
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Shuster
Hastings (WA)	Mica	Simmons
Hayes	Michaud	Simpson
Hefley	Millender	Slaughter
Hensarling	McDonald	Smith (MI)
Herger	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Hill	Miller (MI)	Smith (TX)
Hinchee	Miller (NC)	Snyder
Hinojosa	Miller, Gary	Solis
Hobson	Miller, George	Souder
Hoefel	Mollohan	Spratt
Hoekstra	Moore	Stearns
Holden	Moran (KS)	Stenholm
Holt	Moran (VA)	Strickland
Honda	Murphy	Stupak
Hooley (OR)	Murtha	Sullivan
Hostettler	Musgrave	Sweeney
Houghton	Myrick	Tancredo

Tanner	Turner (TX)
Tauscher	Udall (CO)
Tauzin	Udall (NM)
Taylor (MS)	Upton
Taylor (NC)	Van Hollen
Terry	Velazquez
Thomas	Visclosky
Thompson (CA)	Vitter
Thompson (MS)	Walden (OR)
Thornberry	Walsh
Tiahrt	Wamp
Tiberi	Waters
Tierney	Watson
Toomey	Watt
Towns	Waxman
Turner (OH)	Weiner

#### NOT VOTING—22

Brown-Waite,	Franks (AZ)	Pombo
Ginny	Gephardt	Renzi
Conyers	Gilchrest	Saxton
Cubin	Hayworth	Shadegg
Everett	Hunter	Skelton
Flake	Kolbe	Smith (WA)
Fletcher	Meehan	Stark
Fossella	Norwood	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1806

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the remainder of this series of votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

#### CALLING ON CHINA TO IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASE DR. YANG JIANLI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 199, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 199, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 316]  
YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Baker	Bell
Ackerman	Baldwin	Bereuter
Aderholt	Ballance	Berkley
Akin	Ballenger	Berry
Alexander	Barrett (SC)	Biggart
Allen	Bartlett (MD)	Bilirakis
Andrews	Barton (TX)	Bishop (GA)
Baca	Bass	Bishop (NY)
Bachus	Beauprez	Bishop (UT)
Baird	Becerra	Blackburn